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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES INITIATIVE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF
GENERAL CORP, INCORPORATED (DIVERSITECH)
PREPARED UNDER

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FOR THE

HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

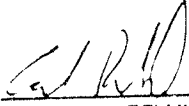
JULY 29, 1991

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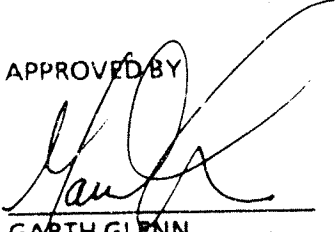

GARTH GLENN
REGIONAL MANAGER, FIT 3

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Site Name: General Corp, Incorporated (DiversiTech)
TDD No.: F3-9010-21

APPENDICES

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authorization

NUS Corporation performed this work under Environmental Protection Agency Contract No. 68-01-7346. This specific report was prepared in accordance with Technical Directive Document No. F3-9010-21 for the General Corp, Incorporated (DiversiTech) site, located in Jeannette, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

1.2 Scope of Work

NUS FIT 3 was tasked to conduct an Environmental Priorities Initiative (EPI) preliminary assessment of the subject site.

1.3 Summary

The General Corp, Incorporated (DiversiTech) site is located on 30 acres of land in a mixed residential/industrial area of Jeannette, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Brush Creek transects the site in the northern portion of the property. Eleven major buildings and several smaller buildings are located throughout the site. An underground storage tank farm, above-ground silos, and a oil-separation reservoir are centrally located on site. An above-ground/underground tank farm is under construction in the southeastern portion of the site. The facility employs approximately 300 workers.

From 1901 until 1945, the site was owned by the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, which manufactured bicycle and automotive tires, inner tubes, and other rubber products. The Chemical Plastics Division of General Tire and Rubber, a subsidiary of General Corporation, purchased the property in 1945 and manufactured tires, tennis balls, gas masks, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) film at the site until 1984. During the late 1970s, the facility manufactured solely PVC film. During 1984, General Corporation reorganized into DiversiTech-General Corporation, which acquired the assets previously held by General Tire and Rubber. The vinyl film productions were maintained, and the facility continued to manufacture PVC film. In 1989, the company reorganized again, and the current owner of the site is GenCorp, Incorporated.

In 1980, the General Tire and Rubber Company filed a Part A Hazardous Waste Permit Application and a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity. On October 8, 1981, the company requested to withdraw the permit and was determined by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PA DER) not to be a treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facility.

Waste materials produced at the site include spent methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)-laden oils, scrap printing ink, vinyl resin, and pigment mixture. All the wastes are removed from the site by approved contractors within 90 days, and no long-term treatment, storage (greater than 90 days), or disposal occur at the site. Eight solid waste management units (SWMUs) have been identified for the site: the satellite accumulation area for production line nos. 1 and 2, the satellite accumulation area for production line no. 3, the satellite accumulation area for production line no. 4, the east ink room, the west ink room, building no. 13, building no. 28, and the oil-separation reservoir. The first three SWMUs listed above handle nonhazardous wastes, and the last five SWMUs handle hazardous or potentially hazardous materials. The units are situated throughout the site. No reported release of hazardous materials has occurred at the site. A recently discovered area of stained soil is believed to be the result of a 15-year-old spill of No. 6 virgin oil. For a detailed discussion of the SWMUs and the wastes managed, refer to section 4.0.

An estimated 15,174 persons reside within a 1-mile radius of the site. Most of the population in the study area obtains water from one public supplier drawing from surface water intakes outside the study area. Approximately 7,692 persons within the study area rely on private home wells for their drinking water. The nearest home well is approximately 3,000 feet west of the site.

On November 14, 1990, NUS FIT 3 visited the site to perform an EPI preliminary assessment. The site visit included a tour of the facility and all the SWMUs and interviews with the facility's personnel.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

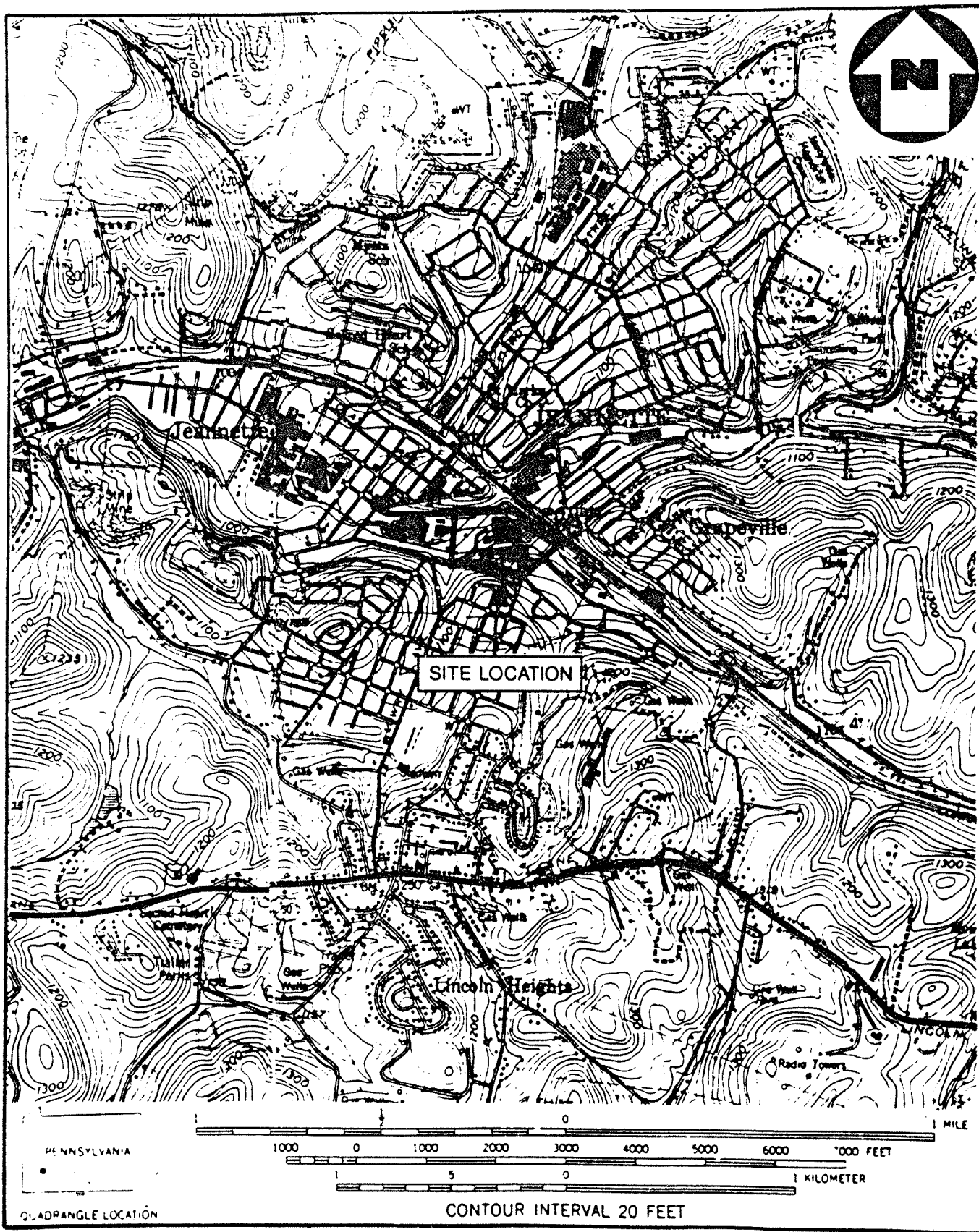
The General Corp, Incorporated (DiversiTech) is located along Chamber Avenue in Jeannette, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania (see figure 2.1, page 2-2). The site is located on the United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) Greensburg, Pennsylvania quadrangle at coordinates 40° 19' 26" north latitude and 79° 36' 46" west longitude. The site can also be found by measuring 9-1/4 inches south and 1-3/4 inches east from the quadrangle's northwestern corner.¹

2.2 Site Layout

The site is approximately 30 acres in size and comprises 11 major buildings and numerous smaller buildings throughout the site (see figure 2.2, page 2-3). The site is located in a valley floor in the city of Jeannette, Pennsylvania. North, south, and east of the site is residential property. An abandoned factory is located east of the site. The northern border of the site runs along Chamber Avenue, the eastern border runs along Lewis Avenue, and the southern border runs along Division Street. The site is surrounded by a chain-link fence topped with three strands of barbed wire.^{1,2}

Brush Creek passes through the site, dividing it into two portions. The portion along the northern bank is approximately three acres in size and used for parking and houses a portion of building no. 30, which was built over Brush Creek. The majority of the site on the northern bank is undeveloped.^{1,2}

All the site's major structures and operations are located south of Brush Creek. Building no. 30 stretches from the southern bank of Brush Creek to the northern bank. Building no. 30 houses most of the plant's clerical operations and SWMU no. 5 (the west ink room), which is located in the southwestern portion of the building. The west ink room is used to store waste printing ink containing MEK. Building no. 30 is approximately 18,750 square feet in size. Adjacent to and south of building no. 30 is building no. 6 (the site's largest building), which is approximately 62,500 square feet in size.^{1,2}



SOURCE. (7.5 MINUTE SERIES) U.S.G.S. IRWIN & GREENSBURG, PA QUADS.

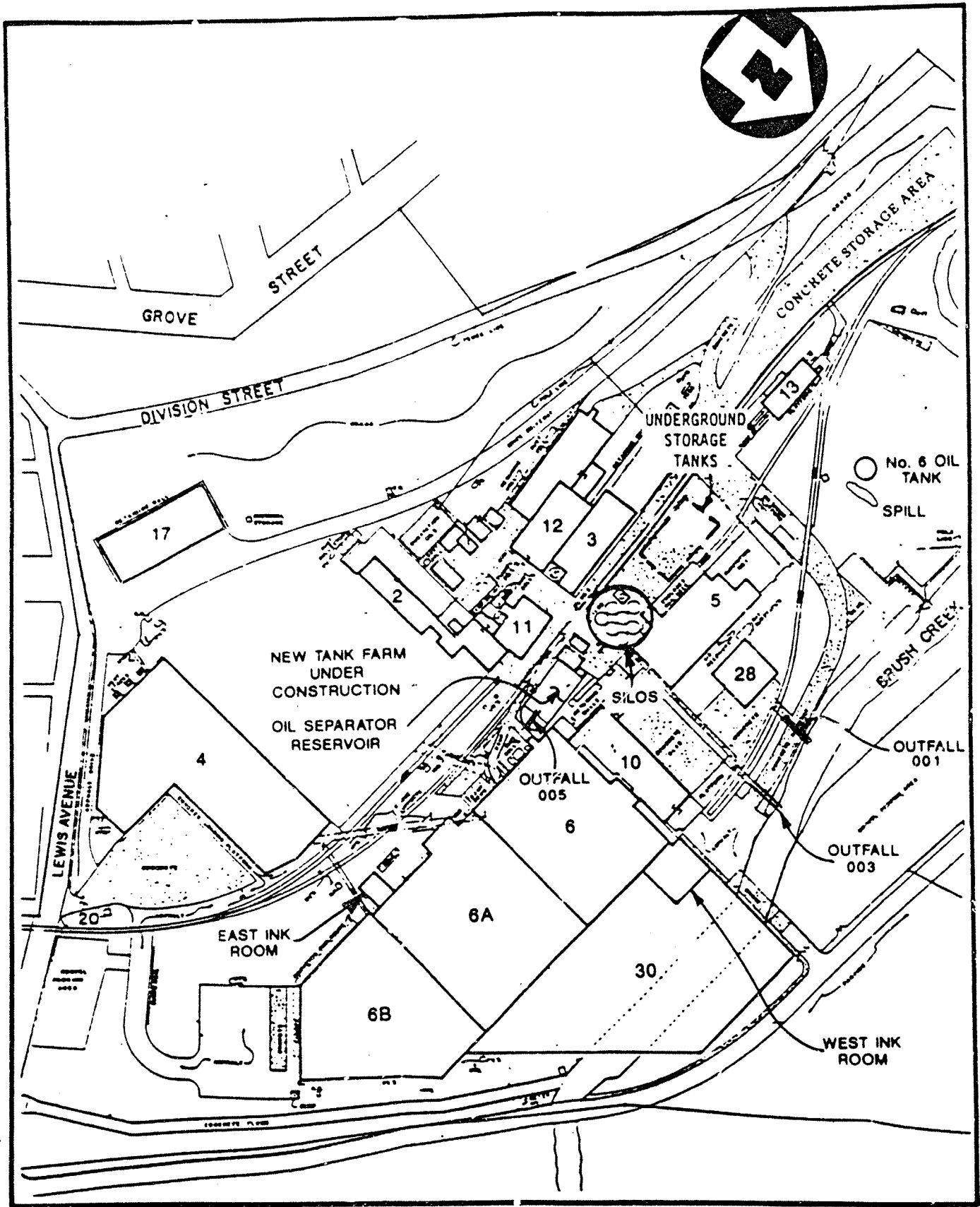
SITE LOCATION MAP

GENERAL CORP., INC., (DIVERSITECH), JEANNETTE, PA

SCALE 1: 24000

FIGURE 2.1





SITE SKETCH

GENERAL CORP., INC., (DIVERSITECH), JEANNETTE, PA

(NO SCALE)

FIGURE 2.2



Building no. 6 was constructed early in the century, and, at a later date, two additions were constructed. The additions are known as 6A and 6B. Building no. 6 houses the site's production activities and SWMU nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4: the satellite accumulation area for production line nos. 1 and 2, the satellite accumulation area for production line no. 3, the satellite accumulation area for production line no. 4, and the east ink room, respectively. The east ink room is located in the eastern portion of the building and stores waste MEK used for DiversiTech's printing processes.^{1,2,3}

Building no. 10, a finished material warehouse, is adjacent to and west of building no. 6. Two hundred feet west of building no. 10 and 200 feet south of Brush Creek is building no. 28 (SWMU no. 7), which is used to store scrap printing ink containing MEK and virgin products. Building no. 28 is approximately 1,600 square feet.^{1,2,3}

North of building no. 10, along the southern bank of Brush Creek, is NPDES outfall no. 003. One hundred feet west of outfall no. 003 is NPDES outfall no. 001. Access to the outfalls can only be obtained through a door in the chain-link fence bordering Brush Creek.^{1,2,3}

Approximately 400 feet southwest of building no. 28 is building no. 13 (SWMU no. 6), a 2,400-square-foot cement and brick building used for the storage of hazardous wastes produced on site.^{1,2,3}

Approximately 200 feet east of building no. 13 is an underground tank farm. The farm consists of seven 8,000-gallon tanks containing plasticizer resin and two 24,000-gallon tanks containing fuel oil. East of the underground storage tanks are seven PVC resin silos.^{1,2,3}

Approximately 200 feet north of building no. 13 is a 600,000-gallon fuel oil tank. The tank is filled with No. 6 fuel oil. Approximately 80 feet west of the fuel tank is a small pump house. During the EPI preliminary assessment, a stained area of soil was observed. The stained area measured approximately 30 by 3 feet to an unknown depth. The spill was located in a ditch and appeared to have flowed 30 feet north, toward Brush Creek. The spill of No. 6 virgin fuel oil is believed to be 10 to 15 years old.^{1,2,3}

South of building no. 10 is an oil-separation reservoir (SWMU no. 8); oil skimmed from the reservoir contained levels of PCB. The capacity of the reservoir is 198,000 gallons. NPDES outfall no. 005 discharges from the plant into the reservoir. The water flowing into the reservoir is non-contact cooling water into which oil from the machines has leaked. The oil is skimmed from the reservoir's surface and placed in 55-gallon steel drums. The treated wastewater is pumped from the reservoir to outfall no. 001.^{1,2,3}

Immediately south of the underground tank farm are the plant's maintenance building: nos. 3 and 12, which are used for machine and vehicle maintenance.^{1,2,3}

Buildings nos. 11 and 12 are located 40 feet south and 70 feet southwest of the oil-separation reservoir. These buildings are used as maintenance shops and for plumbing repair. Building no. 2 is east of building no. 11. East of building no. 2 is the construction site of an above-ground/underground tank farm. At one time, structures were located in this area; however, their use is unknown. Building no. 4 is located east of the construction site. This 3-story building is approximately 45,000 square feet and is used for stripping and the storage of scrap PVC.^{1,2,3}

On the southern edge of the site, on top of a hillside, is building no. 17. Building no. 17 is a four-story structure currently used to store old equipment. West of building no. 17 is a hillside covered with woods and brambles.^{1,2,3}

2.3 Ownership History

The Pennsylvania Rubber Company owned the site property from 1901 until 1945. The General Tire and Rubber Company, a subsidiary of General Corporation, purchased the property in 1945 and operated on the site until 1984. During 1984, General Tire and Rubber Company reorganized, and the major divisions of GenCorp, the parent company of General Tire and Rubber Company, were split off as wholly owned subsidiaries and corporations. One of these corporations, DiversiTech-General, Incorporated, acquired the assets known as the Chemical Plastics Division of General Tire and Rubber Company, Jeannette Plant. In January 1989, the company reorganized again, and the ownership of the facility was transferred to the current owner, GenCorp, Incorporated.^{4,5}

2.4 Site Use History

In 1901, Herbert DuPuy built the original factory on the site, and the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, owned by Mr. DuPuy, began production. The main products manufactured in the factory were belts, hoses, packing, bicycle tires, jar rings, rubber tile, baby buggy tires, carriage tires, and horse shoe pads. Early in the 1900s, the facility began to manufacture tires and rubber products at the factory. During World War II, the factory processed tires and manufactured gas masks and inflatable pontoon boats and rafts.^{4,5}

In 1946, the factory was sold to the General Tire and Rubber Company and operation changed to the manufacture of rubber play balls. In 1951, the operation was modified to produce tennis balls. This product manufacturing operation continued until 1976. Between 1976 and 1978, manufacturing of rubber products at the factory ceased. In 1978, the site began exclusive production of PVC film. In 1984, the name of the facility was changed to DiversiTech General, Incorporated. In 1989, the name of the facility was changed to GenCorp, Incorporated. The facility currently manufactures PVC film.^{4,5,6,7,8}

2.5 Permit and Regulatory Action History

On July 31, 1980, as required under RCRA the General Tire and Rubber Company submitted a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity Form to EPA. The company identified itself as a generator, transporter, and storer of the following hazardous materials: F001 (spent halogenated solvents), F005 (spent nonhalogenated solvents), K086 (wastes and sludges from ink formulation equipment containing chromium and lead), U002 (acetone), U057 (cyclohexanone), U159 (2-butanone); U161 (methyl isobutyl ketone), U213 (tetrahydrofuran), U220 (toluene), U028 (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid), and U013 (unknown) (see appendix A for permit information).⁹

On an unknown date, EPA acknowledged the notification and issued the facility EPA ID No. PAD004338000.¹⁰

On November 13, 1980, General Tire submitted a Part A Hazardous Waste Permit Application. The facility stated that it would be generating 360,000 pounds per year of U0159 (2-butanone) see appendix A.^{11,12}

On July 23, 1981, EPA acknowledged the receipt of the Part A Hazardous Waste Permit Application and granted General Tire interim status to operate as a hazardous waste management facility. The facility was permitted to store up to 25,000 gallons per year of U0159 wastes in drums (see appendix A).¹³

On October 8, 1981, General Tire notified PA DER that it was modifying its RCRA status from generator/storer to generator (see appendix A).¹⁴

On October 15, 1982, PA DER conducted a RCRA inspection of the facility. The inspection resulted in the issuance of a Notice of Violation on November 4, 1982. The violation cited the improper labeling of drums, storage of wastes in excess of 90 days, inadequate secondary containment features in the hazardous waste storage area, hazardous waste storage outside designated areas, lack of an approved Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency (PPC) Plan, and inadequate personnel training. General Tire was ordered to rectify the violations by November 29, 1982.¹⁵

On February 11, 1983, PA DER conducted a RCRA inspection at the subject facility. PA DER notified General Tire that several violations were observed during the inspection, including incomplete hazardous waste manifests, hazardous wastes stored in excess of 90 days, mislabeled drums, a lack of an approved PPC Plan; and inadequate personnel training. The facility was ordered to correct the violations by March 14, 1985.¹⁶

On July 24, 1984, the facility notified PA DER that it was changing its ownership from the General Tire and Rubber Company to DiversiTech General, a GenCorp Division (see appendix A).¹⁷

In January 1987, the facility completed its PPC Plan.³

On August 31, 1988, PA DER conducted a RCRA inspection of the facility. The inspection resulted in the issuance of a Notice of Violation on September 22, 1988. The notice cited spills in the vicinity of the underground storage tanks, the use of an unlicensed hazardous waste transporter, and the utilization of unapproved manifests. The facility was ordered to correct the violations by November 28, 1988.¹⁸

On January 20, 1989, the facility notified EPA that it had changed its ownership from DiversiTech General, Incorporated to GenCorp, Incorporated (see appendix A).¹⁹

The facility holds NPDES Permit No. PAD001759 for its three outfalls, nos. 001, 003, and 005. The dates of issuance and expiration for this permit are unknown (see appendix B for the discharge monitoring report for September 1990).⁴

On November 14, 1990, as tasked by EPA, NUS FIT 3 conducted an EPI preliminary assessment site visit at the subject site.²

2.6 Remedial Action to Date

There has been no known remedial action at the site.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Water Supply

The study area is served by a public water supply company and private water supply wells.¹

The Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County (MAWC) is supplied with surface water from three sources located several miles beyond the study area. The Beaver Run Reservoir is located approximately 13 miles north and upstream of the site. The Indian Creek and the Youghiogheny River intakes are located about 20 miles south of the site. Water from these sources is mixed within the distribution system. MAWC serves approximately 244,585 people (88,940 customers multiplied by 2.75 persons) within Westmoreland, Fayette, and Allegheny Counties. MAWC provides water to approximately 80 to 90 percent of the population within the study area.^{20,21,22,23,24,25}

The remainder of the population within the study area uses groundwater from private wells for potable supply. Based on the geologic map, the wells produce from the Pennsylvanian age Conemaugh and Monongahela Groups.^{1,24}

Approximately 7,692 persons within the study area utilize private home wells for their potable water supply. The nearest home well is located approximately 3,000 feet west of the site.^{1,25,26}

The population drawing from groundwater source is divided into the following distance categories:^{1,25,26}

Distance	Population within Distance Ring	Total Population
0 to 1/4 mile	0	0
1/4 to 1/2 mile	0	0
1/2 to 1 mile	74	74
1 to 2 miles	1,711	1,785
2 to 3 miles	2,483	4,268
3 to 4 miles	3,424	7,692

3.2 Surface Waters

Brush Creek transects the site in the northern portion of the site property. Brush Creek is a perennial stream that flows in a westward direction at a rate between 10 and 100 cubic feet per second until it eventually discharges into the Monongahela River, approximately 15 stream miles west of the site. Site surface drainage flows toward Brush Creek. Treated cooling water is charged directly into Brush Creek. There are no water supply intakes on Brush Creek within 15 stream miles downstream of the site. The overall water quality of Brush Creek is good. A wetland with approximately 996 feet of frontage on Brush Creek is located approximately 7.6 stream miles downstream of the site.^{1,27,28}

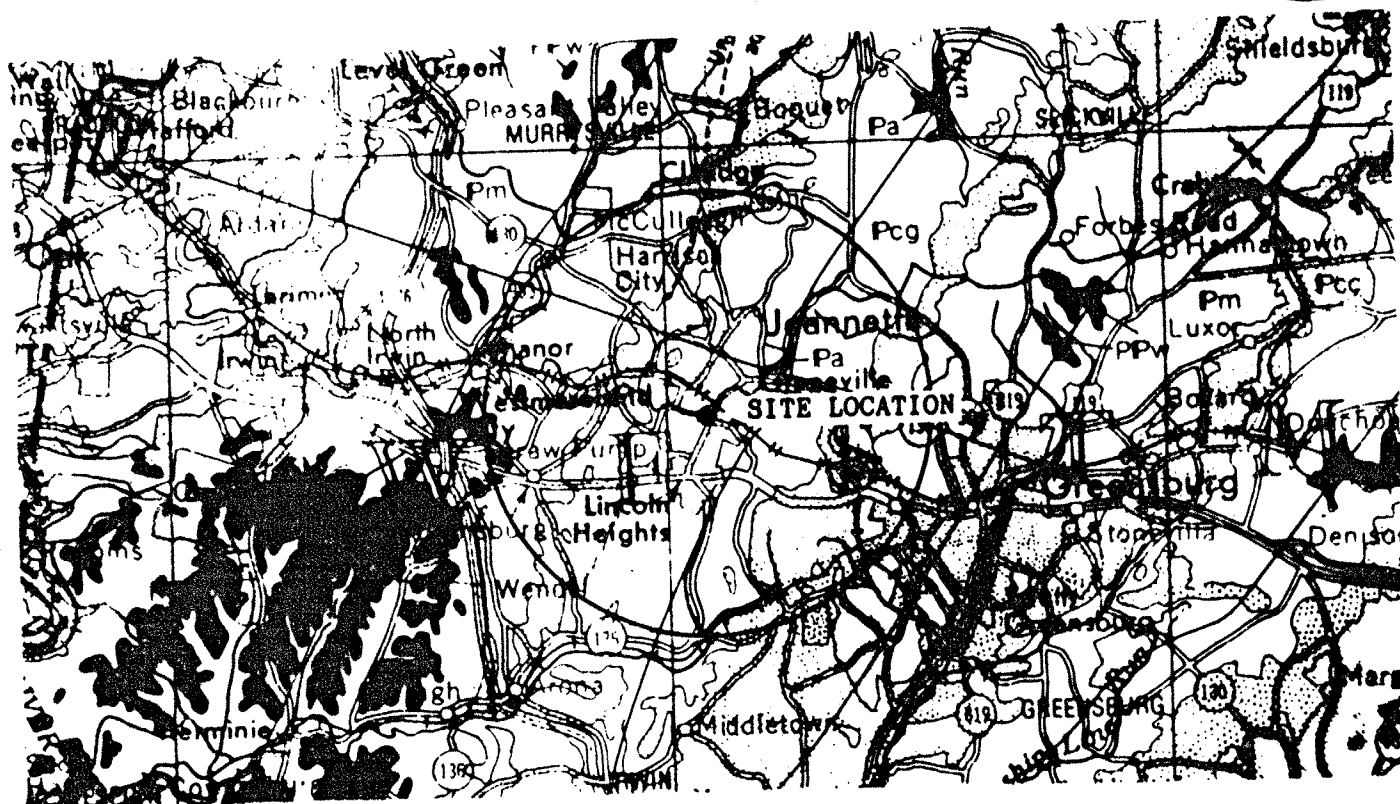
3.3 Hydrogeology

The geologic and hydrogeologic conditions in the study area were researched as a part of the site investigation. A preliminary literature review was conducted to determine surface and subsurface geologic conditions, soil character, and the status of groundwater transport and storage.

3.3.1 Geology

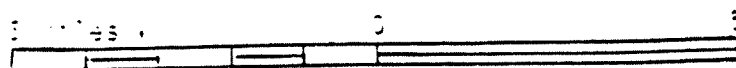
The General Corp, Incorporated (DiversiTech) site is located in the Pittsburgh Plateaus Section of the Appalachian Plateaus Physiographic Province. The topography is typical of that type known as "mature"; that is, hill slopes predominate rather than valley flats or upland flats. The maximum relief is about 400 feet. Most of the study area is drained mainly by Brush Creek and Little Sewickley Creek. The site is located on the flood plain of Brush Creek.^{1,29,30}

The study area is underlain by Pennsylvanian age sedimentary rocks (see figure 3.1, page 3-3). There are several major folds in the consolidated rocks in Westmoreland County. These folds trend northeastward and are part of the general structure pattern of the Appalachian Mountains. The site lies between the Irwin syncline and the Grapeville anticline. Rocks beneath the site dip to the northwest at unknown, but most likely gentle, rates.^{29,30}



EXPLANATION

- Pa - Allegheny Group
- Pcg - Glenshaw Formation,
- Pcc - Casselman Formation
- Pm - Monongahela Group
- PPw - Waynesburg Formation



Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Department of Environmental Resources.
Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey. Geologic Map of Pennsylvania,
1:250,000. 1980.

FIGURE 3-1

GEOLOGIC MAP
DIVERSITECH - GENERAL CORP.
Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., PA



The site is directly underlain by the Pennsylvanian age Glenshaw Formation, which is the lower part of the Conemaugh Group. The upper part of the Conemaugh Group, the Casselman Formation, crops out one and two miles east and west of the site, respectively. The Conemaugh Group consists primarily of sandstone and shale with lesser amounts of limestone and coal. The thickness and the lithologic character of the rocks of this group vary considerably from point to point. Its character changes so rapidly within short distances that no two sections of the group look alike. The average thickness is about 660 feet. The joints are poorly to moderately well formed. They have a moderate distribution and are closely to moderately spaced, open, and vertical.^{29,30,31}

The Quaternary age alluvial deposits crop out 0.2 mile north of the site. This unit is not mapped on figure 3.1, but alluvial deposits overlie the bedrocks of the major stream valleys. The alluvium consists of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and some boulders. It ranges in texture from poorly sorted to well sorted and occurs as overlapping lenses that may be composed of material of one particle size or a mixture of different particle sizes. The alluvium ranges in thickness from 0 to 85 feet.^{29,30}

The Pennsylvanian age Monongahela Group crops out 1.5 miles west and 2.5 miles east of the site. The rocks of this group overlie the Conemaugh Group and consist of limestone, shale, sandstone, and coal. The limestones are massive and thin bedded. The shales and sandstones are discontinuous. There are several mineable coal beds in the group. The maximum thickness is 187 feet. The joints are poorly to moderately well developed in limestone. They have a blocky pattern and are open and vertical.^{29,31}

Stratigraphically underlying the Conemaugh Group is the Pennsylvanian age Allegheny Group. The rocks of this group crop out one mile east-northeast of the site. The group is composed of shale, sandstone, discontinuous limestone, and coal beds. The maximum thickness may reach 400 feet. The joint formation, spacing, and density depend on rock type. The joints are widely spaced in sandstone and closer spaced in finer grained rocks and coal. Most of them are open and sub-vertical.^{29,31}

Stratigraphically overlying the Monongahela Group and cropping out about 2.8 miles west of the site is the Permian-Pennsylvanian age Waynesburg Formation. It consists of cyclic sequences of sandstone, shale, limestone, siltstone, claystone, and coal. Only the lower 140 feet or less of this unit is present in the study area. The joints have an irregular pattern and are poorly formed, high abundant, moderately to closely spaced, steeply dipping, and open.^{29,30,31}

3.3.2 Soils

The General Corp, Incorporated (DiversiTech) site is entirely underlain by Ernest silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes (ErC). This soil is a part of the Ernest Series.³²

The Ernest Series consists of deep, moderately well-drained, medium-textured soils on smooth, generally concave slopes where colluvial material has accumulated along drainageways and streams to form benches and fans. Ernest soils are developed in material derived from acid shale, siltstone, and sandstone. The surface layer is a dark grayish-brown silt loam that is nine inches thick. The subsoil is a yellowish-brown to grayish-brown silt loam to a clay loam that is 10 to 25 percent coarse fragments. The subsoil thickness is 20 inches. Below a depth of about 18 inches, it is mottled with pale brown and grayish brown. The depth to the bedrock is generally more than six feet.³²

3.3.3 Groundwater

The water-bearing characteristics of the rocks depend on their lithologic and structural features. All formations cropping out within the study area are water bearing. The water moves through interconnected openings in the rocks that have occurred as a result of either primary (interstitial) or secondary (fractured) porosity. Within the study area, groundwater occurs under water-table and artesian conditions.²⁹

The best water-producing members in the Conemaugh Group are the sandstones where water occupies the void spaces between the sand grains and the fractures. In the shale and limestone, water generally occupies bedding and joint planes, especially near the axes of the folds.²⁹

The Conemaugh Group is a reliable source of small to moderate supplies of water. Some wells yield more than 100 gallons per minute (gpm), but the median yield for the wells in this aquifer is 20 gpm. Sufficient water for domestic purposes can be obtained at almost any location from wells that are drilled 100 to 150 feet below the water table.²⁹

The Groundwater Inventory System of Westmoreland County shows that wells in Hempfield and Penn Township range in depths from 50 to 512 feet, and their yields ranges to 100 gpm. The static water level in these well ranges from 25 to 140 feet below the surface.³³

Chemical analyses of groundwater in the Conemaugh Group show a wide range in chemical character. The range of dissolved solids is from 99 to 722 mg/l. The range in hardness is from 10 to 263 mg/l. Iron ranges from 0.08 to 23.2 mg/l.¹⁴

Based on topography and on the role of the stream as a discharge point for groundwater, the direction of the shallow groundwater flow is expected to be north, toward the Brush Creek.¹

3.4 Climate and Meteorology

The nearest National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data collection center is in Donoria, Pennsylvania approximately 15 miles southeast of the site. The climactic data are expected to be similar. The coldest month is January, with an average temperature of 30.3°F, and the hottest month is July, with an average temperature of 73.7°F. A 1-year, 24-hour rainfall will produce about 2.3 inches. A 2-year, 24-hour rainfall will produce about 2.7 inches. The average annual precipitation is 36.3 inches, and the mean annual lake evaporation is about 28 inches. The net annual precipitation is approximately 8.3 inches.^{34,35,36}

3.5 Land Use

The site is located in the town limits of Jeannette. The land within the study area is used for residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial purposes. Most of the commercial and industrial facilities are confined to the town limits of Jeannette. Residences are located in small community clusters throughout the study area and in the town limits of Jeannette. Immediately north, south, and east of the site the land use is residential.^{1,2}

3.6 Population Distribution

Approximately 49,563 people live within 4 miles of the site. The population within four miles of the site is divided into the following distance categories:

Distance	Population Within Distance Ring	Total Population
0 to 1/4 mile	3,362	3,362
1/4 to 1/2 mile	4,389	7,751
1/2 to 1 mile	7,423	15,174
1 to 2 miles	5,213	20,387
2 to 3 miles	7,869	28,256
3 to 4 miles	21,307	49,563

More heavily populated areas lie immediately north and south of the site. Population figures are based on a count of homes using 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangles for the site and multiplying that count by the average household size figure for Westmoreland County. The Rand McNally Commercial Reference Map and Guide was also utilized.^{1,25,26}

3.7 Critical Environments

Two federally listed endangered birds are expected to be found a transient species in the study area. They are the bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) and the peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus). There is no listed critical habitat for these species in the study area.³⁷

A wetlands approximately seven acres in size has been identified approximately 7.6 stream miles downstream of the site. Approximately 996 feet of the wetlands border Brush Creek. The wetlands are palustrine in character.²⁷

4.0 WASTE TYPES AND QUANTITIES

GenCorp, Incorporated is an active manufacturer of PVC sheeting. The Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity Form filed in 1981 under the ownership of General Tire and Rubber lists the following wastes as being generated at the facility: U002 (acetone), U028 (1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid), U057 (cyclohexanone), U159 (2-butanone), U161 (methyl isobutyl ketone), U213 (tetrahydrofuran), U220 (toluene), F001 (spent halogenated solvents), F005 (spent nonhalogenated solvents), and K086 (wastes and sludges containing chromium and lead from ink formulation equipment).⁹ On January 20, 1989, GenCorp, Incorporated resubmitted a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity Form and listed only F005 (spent nonhalogenated solvents, i.e. MEK) as being generated at the facility.¹⁹ A Hazardous Waste Inspection Report completed on October 23, 1989 identified the following hazardous wastes on site: D001 (ignitable wastes), D000 (toxic waste), D006 (cadmium), D007 (chromium), D008 (lead), D005 (barium), and PCBs.³⁸

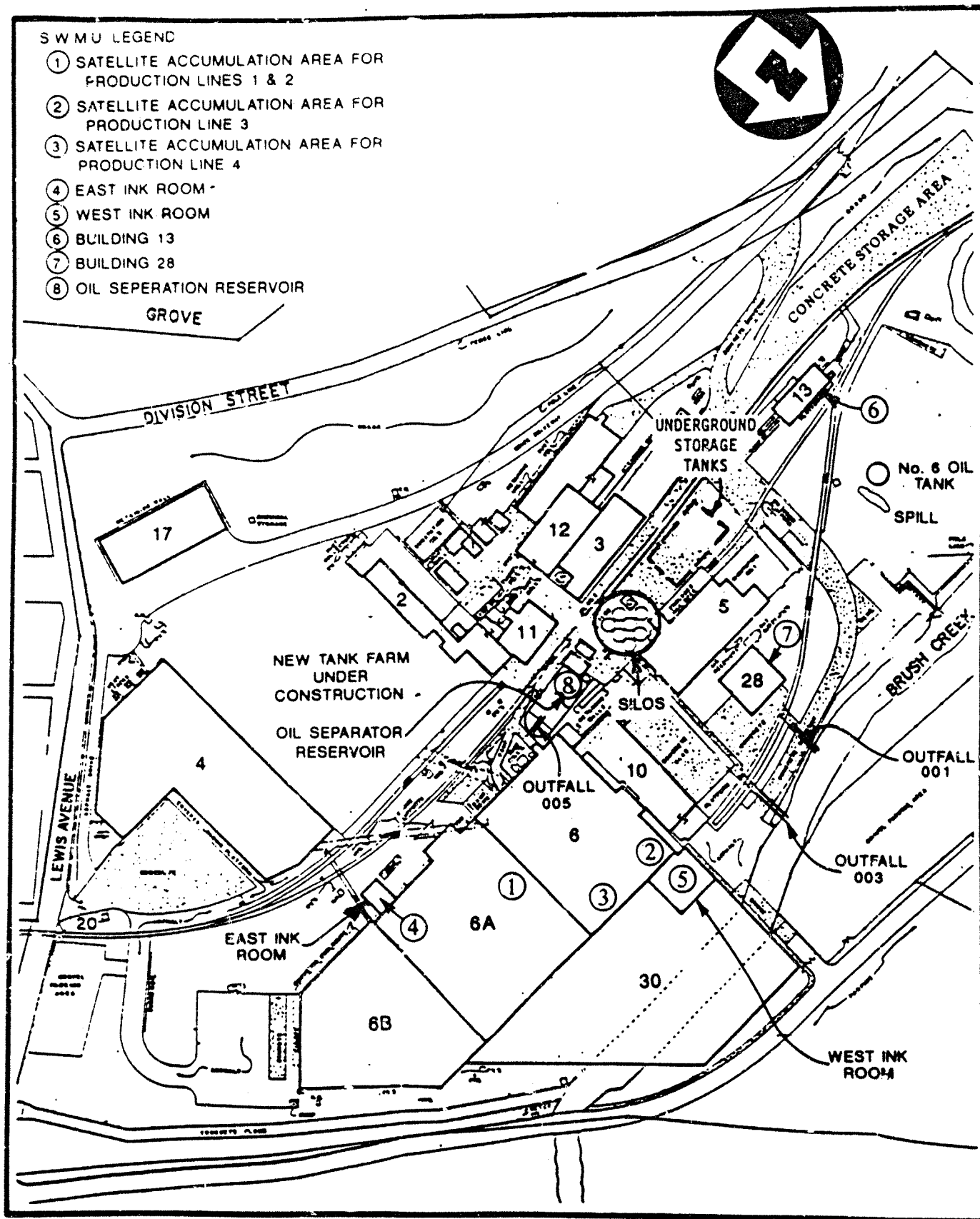
GenCorp, Incorporated currently ships waste printing ink containing MEK. The waste is transported by Hazmat Environmental Group (EPA ID No. NYD980769947) to Safety-Kleen EnviroSystems, of New Castle, Kentucky (EPA ID No. KYD053348108). Wastes containing PCBs are shipped by Tri State Motor Transport, of Joplin, Missouri (EPA ID No. MOD95038998), to Ensco, Incorporated (EPA ID No. ARD069748192), of Eldorado, Arkansas. Nonhazardous wastes (floor sweeping of vinyl resin, aluminum silicate, and calcium carbonate) are shipped by Mid America Waste Systems to Kelly Run Sanitation (EPA ID No. PAD10066314), of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, to be landfilled.^{3,39}

GenCorp, Incorporated has three registered NPDES outfalls. The outfalls discharge into Brush Creek and are monitored quarterly.⁴

On November 14, 1990, NUS FIT 3 conducted an EPI preliminary assessment site visit at the subject site. During the site visit, a stained area of soil measuring 3 by 30 feet (depth unknown) was observed. The 10- to 15-year-old spill is believed to be No. 6 fuel oil. Sample analysis of the soil by Antech Limited, of Export, Pennsylvania, revealed no levels of benzene, toluene, or xylenes.^{2,40}

4.1 Solid Waste Management Units

Eight SWMUs have been identified at the site: the satellite accumulation area for production line nos. 1 and 2, the satellite accumulation area for production line no. 3, the satellite accumulation area for production line no. 4, the east ink room, the west ink room, building no. 13, building no. 28, and the oil-separation reservoir. The first three SWMUs handle nonhazardous wastes, and the remaining five SWMUs handle hazardous or potentially hazardous wastes (see figure 4.1, page 4-2).²



S.W.M.U. LOCATION MAP
GENERAL CORP., INC., (DIVERSITECH), JEANNETTE, PA
 (NO SCALE)

FIGURE 4.1

4.1.1 SWMU No. 1

Satellite Accumulation Area for Production Line Nos. 1 and 2

The subject area is located inside building no. 6. The calender machines, which roll the PVC resin into sheets of film, use large amounts of oil and invariably leak. Oil leaking from the machines is channeled into buckets. When the buckets are full, they are hand transported to nearby drums grounded on wooden pallets. The building has concrete floors with no floor drains. Any spills in the building would flow to a sump that would pump the spilled material into the oil-separation reservoir. Filled 55-gallon drums are sealed and transported to either building no. 13 or building no. 28 to be stored until shipped off site.^{2,39}

Date of Start-Up

Line no. 1 began operation in 1973, and line no. 2 began in 1949. It is believed that the accumulation of leaking lubricating oils in this area began when line no. 2 began operation in 1949.³⁹

Date of Closure

The satellite accumulation area is currently in use and has no planned date of closure.^{2,39}

Wastes Managed

The material stored in the subject area is nonhazardous lubricating oil. Between 4 and 16 fifty-five-gallon drums of wastes oil are produced monthly at the facility, depending upon lubrication activities.^{2,3,39}

Release Controls

Storage in sealed, grounded 55-gallon metal drums is the primary containment of the waste oil.²

Building no. 6 and the oil-skimming reservoir are the secondary containment of the wastes. The cement floors of building no. 6 have lips around them and no drains. Spills in the building flow toward a sump that pumps the spilled material into the oil-separation reservoir.^{2,39}

History of Releases

No releases of waste oil have been reported for the subject area. No visual evidence of releases was observed by the FIT during the inspection. No HNU readings above background were recorded in the subject area.^{2,39}

4.1.2 SWMU No. 2

Satellite Accumulation Area for Production Line No. 3

The subject area is located inside of building no. 6. The calender machines, which roll the PVC resin into sheets of film, use large amounts of oil and invariably leak. Oil leaking from the machines is channeled into buckets. When the buckets are full, they are hand transported to nearby drums grounded on wooden pallets. The building has concrete floors with no floor drains. Any spills in the building would flow to a sump that would pump the spilled material into the oil-separation reservoir. Filled 55-gallon drums are sealed and transported to either building no. 13 or building no. 28 to be stored until shipped off site.^{2,39}

Date of Start-Up

Line no. 3 began operation in 1951. It is believed that the accumulation of leaking lubricating oils in this area began when line no. 3 began operation in 1951.³⁹

Date of Closure

The satellite accumulation area is currently in use and has no planned date of closure.^{2,39}

Wastes Managed

The material stored in the subject area is nonhazardous lubricating oil. Between 4 and 16 fifty-five-gallon drums of wastes oil are produced monthly at the facility, depending upon lubrication activities.^{2,3,39}

Release Controls

Storage in sealed, grounded 55-gallon metal drums is the primary containment of the waste oil.²

Building no. 6 and the oil-skimming reservoir are the secondary containment of the wastes. The cement floors of building no. 6 have lips around them and no drains. Spills in the building flow toward a sump that pumps the spilled material into the oil-separation reservoir.^{2,39}

History of Releases

No releases of waste oil have been reported for the subject area. No visual evidence of releases was observed by the FIT during the inspection. No HNU readings above background were recorded in the subject area.^{2,39}

4.1.3 SWMU No. 3

Satellite Accumulation Area for Production Line No. 4

The subject area is located inside of building no. 6. The calender machines, which roll the PVC resin into sheets of film, use large amounts of oil and invariably leak. Oil leaking from the machines is channeled into buckets. When the buckets are full, they are hand transported to nearby drums grounded on wooden pallets. The building has concrete floors with no floor drains. Any spills in the building would flow to a sump that would pump the spilled material into the oil-separation reservoir. Filled 55-gallon drums are sealed and transported to either building no. 13 or building no. 28 to be stored until shipped off site.^{2,39}

Date of Start-Up

Line no. 4 began operation in 1968. It is believed that the accumulation of leaking lubricating oils in this area began when line no. 4 began operation in 1968.³⁹

Date of Closure

The satellite accumulation area is currently in use and has no planned date of closure.^{2,39}

Wastes Managed

The material stored in the subject area is nonhazardous lubricating oil. Between 4 and 16 fifty-five-gallon drums of waste oil are produced monthly at the facility, depending upon lubrication activities.^{2,3,39}

Release Controls

Storage in sealed, grounded 55-gallon metal drums is the primary containment of the waste oil.²

Building no. 6 and the oil-skimming reservoir are the secondary containment of the wastes. The cement floors of building no. 6 have lips around them and no drains. Spills in the building flow toward a sump that pumps the spilled material into the oil-separation reservoir.^{2,39}

History of Releases

No releases of waste oil have been reported for the subject area. No visual evidence of releases was observed by the FIT during the inspection. No HNU readings above background were recorded in the subject area.^{2,39}

4.1.4 SWMU No. 4

East Ink Room

The subject area is located in the eastern portion of building no. 6. The area is a room used for the storage of raw materials used in the vapor permeation coating and photogravure printing process. Waste MEK, a carrier for the pigments and the resins used in the printing process, is also stored here. Waste MEK is transported to the room by authorized personnel in buckets and deposited into 55-gallon metal drums stored in the room. The drums are grounded to protect against sparks. The room has a concrete floor, cement-block walls, and a dike located at the door opening. There is no floor drain. Filled drums are transported to either building no. 13 or building no. 28 by authorized personnel and are stored until shipped off site.^{2,39}

Date of Start-Up

The east ink room has been in use since 1953.³⁹

Date of Closure

The storage room is currently operational and has no planned date of closure.³⁹

Wastes Managed

The material stored in the subject area is waste MEK (U159) from the vapor permeation coating and the photogravure printing processes. At the time of the site visit, 2 partially filled 55-gallon drums of waste MEK were observed.^{2,39}

Release Controls

Storage in grounded 55-gallon metal drums is the primary containment of the waste material.²

The storage room is the secondary containment of the waste material. The room has a concrete floor and cement-block walls; a dike is located at the doorway to prevent spilled materials from leaving the room.²

History of Releases

No releases of hazardous materials have been reported for the subject area. No visual evidence of release was observed by the FIT during the inspection. An HNU reading of 5.2 ppm above background was recorded in the subject area.^{2,39}

4.1.5 SWMU No. 5

West Ink Room

The subject area is located in the southwestern corner of building no. 30. The area is utilized for the temporary storage of waste materials and raw products. Waste MEK generated in the vapor permeation coating and photogravure printing process is transported to the room by authorized personnel. The waste is transported to the room in metal buckets and stored in 55-gallon metal drums. The drums are grounded to protect against sparks. The room has a concrete floor and cement-block walls. A berm is located at the doorway. Filled drums are transported to either building no. 13 or building no. 28 by authorized personnel and are stored until shipped off site.^{2,39}

Date of Start-Up

The date of start-up for this unit is not known.^{2,39}

Date of Closure

The storage room is currently operational and has no planned date of closure.^{2,39}

Wastes Managed

The waste stored in the subject area is spent MEK (U159) from the vapor permeation coating and the photogravure printing processes. At the time of the NUS site visit, one 55-gallon steel drum of waste MEK was observed.^{2,39}

Release Controls

Storage in grounded 55-gallon metal drums is the primary containment of the waste materials.²

The storage room is the secondary containment of the waste material. The room has a concrete floor and cement-block wall; a berm is located at the doorway to prevent materials from leaving the room.²

History of Releases

No release of hazardous materials have been reported for the subject area. No visual evidence of releases was observed by the FIT during the inspection. No HNU readings above background were recorded in the subject area.^{2,39}

4.1.6 SWMU No. 6

Building 13

Building no. 13 was built before 1945 and was used as a storage area for glue. The entire building is constructed with cement and acts as a giant secondary containment vessel. The walls of the building are 20 inches thick. The building also features a cement roof and concrete floors of unknown thickness. Drums of waste material are stored on wooden pallets located on the second floor of the building. The second floor has absorbent pads and fire control equipment near the drums of waste. Floor drains lead to the lower basement level. In this lower basement level, a discharge pipe leads from above a floor drain. An empty 55-gallon drum is kept beneath the drain and discharge pipe. The basement level concrete containment is approximately 100 by 40 feet by 6 inches or approximately 2,000 cubic feet. The basement features a low spot for a sump.^{2,39}

Date of Start-Up

The date that the subject unit became operational is unknown; however, the building was built before 1945. Since approximately 1980, the building has been used to store hazardous waste materials.³⁹

Date of Closure

The subject unit is currently operation, and there is no planned date of closure.^{2,39}

Wastes Managed

All wastes generated on site are transported to and stored in building no. 13. These wastes include PCB, vinyl resins, drums labeled "U211," "D001," and "U159," and drums labeled "D007" and "D008." Six 5-gallon containers of hydrochloric acid were observed in the building. The five-gallon containers date back to the 1960s. GenCorp, Incorporated is currently seeking a disposal facility for the hydrochloric acid. Approximately twenty 55-gallon drums that had contents were observed in the building during the NUS FIT 3 site visit.^{2,39}

Site Name: General Corp, Incorporated (DiversiTech)
TDD No.: F3-9010-21

Release Controls

The primary containment of the wastes is the concrete and cement structure of building no. 13. Hazardous wastes are stored on the second floor. The floor drain leads to the lower basement level through a discharge pipe. The pipe empties into a 55-gallon metal drum in the basement. The drum was empty at the time of the site visit. The size of the basement containment is 100 by 40 feet by 6 inches or 2,000 cubic feet.²

History of Release

No release of hazardous wastes has been reported for the subject unit. No visual evidence of release was observed, and no HNU readings above background were recorded in the building no. 13 storage area by NUS FIT 3 during the inspection of the subject unit.^{2,39}

4.1.7 SWMU No. 7

Building No. 28

The subject area is located west of building no. 6 and approximately 200 feet south of Brush Creek. Waste-MEK-containing ink from GenCorp, Incorporated's production process is transported to this building by authorized personnel and stored in 55-gallon steel drums. The drums are set on wooden pallets and grounded to protect against sparks. The building also stores raw materials used in production and absorber material used for spill cleanup. Access to the building, which is limited to authorized personnel, is through a locked metal fire door. The building has a concrete floor and cement-block walls. The doorway is bermed to contain spills within the building. A sprinkler system is present in the building. The wastes are currently shipped to Safety-Kleen EnviroSystems, of New Castle, Kentucky.^{2,39}

Date of Start-Up

Building no. 28 has been in use since the early 1950s.³⁹

Date of Closure

The building is currently operational and has no planned date of closure.^{2,39}

Wastes Managed

Waste printing ink stored in 55-gallon steel drums at this location contains MEK, which is classified as U159. At the time of the FIT inspection, there were approximately 300 drums filled with waste printing ink at the site.^{2,39}

Release Controls

The primary containment of the MEK-containing waste printing ink is sealed and grounded 55-gallon metal drums.²

The building is the secondary containment of the wastes. The room has a concrete floor and cement-block walls. Berms are located at all doorways. The doors have fusible links and close automatically.^{2,39}

History of Release

No release of hazardous materials have been reported for the subject area. No visual evidence of release was observed by the FIT during the inspection. No HNU readings above background were detected in the building.^{2,39}

4.1.8 SWMU No. 8

Oil-Separation Reservoir

The subject area is located in the central section of the site. Non-contact cooling water discharges via NPDES permitted outfall no. 005, and the site's storm drains discharge into a 198,000-gallon reservoir. The walls of the reservoirs are cement. Oils that have leaked from the facility's production machinery into the cooling water are separated from the water by a large oil skimmer. The skimmer is a large rotating boom that moves across the surface of the water forcing the oil to a collection point. Testing of the oils has shown levels of PCBs between 50 and 100 ppm. After they are skimmed from the surface of the water, waste oils are transferred by metal pail into 55-gallon steel drums and treated as hazardous waste. Testing of the water after the oil has been skimmed from the surface has shown no levels of PCBs. Treated water is discharged into Brush Creek via NPDES permitted outfall no. 001. The facility holds NPDES Permit No. PA0001759. PCB-laden waste oils are shipped to ENSCO, Incorporated.^{2,39}

Date of Start-Up

The date of start-up for this unit is not known.³⁹

Date of Closure

The oil-skimming reservoir is currently operational and has no planned date of closure.^{2,39}

Wastes Managed

PCB-contaminated oil and water are separated and stored at the reservoir. At the time of the FIT visit, one partially filled 55-gallon steel drum of PCB-laden oil was being filled. Approximately two drums a month of oil are skimmed off the reservoir. Filled drums are taken to building no. 13 by authorized personnel. The reservoir has a capacity of 198,000 gallons.^{2,39}

Release Controls

A sealed 55-gallon steel drum is the primary containment of the oil after it is skimmed from the pond in storage. The cement walls of the reservoir are the primary containment before skimming.²

There are no secondary containment features associated with the unit.²

History of Release

No releases of hazardous materials have been reported for the subject area. Oil-stained concrete areas around the 55-gallon steel drums were observed by the FIT during the inspection. No HNU readings above background were recorded for the subject area.^{2,39}

5.0 FIELD TRIP REPORT

5.1 Summary

On November 14, 1990, NUS FIT 3 personnel Christopher Spadone and Gregory DeCowsky conducted an EPI preliminary assessment at the subject site in Jeannette, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The weather was sunny and cool, with temperatures in the 40s. The FIT interviewed site representatives and toured the facility. Photographs were taken on site (see figure 5.1, page 5-4, and the photograph log, section 5.4).

5.2 Persons Contacted

5.2.1 Prior to Field Trip

Arnold Colecchia, Manager
Environmental and Safety Services
GenCorp, Incorporated
Chamber Avenue
Jeannette, Pennsylvania 15644
(412) 523-7330

Lynnette Elser
Site Investigation Officer
U.S. EPA
841 Chestnut Building
Ninth and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
(215) 597-8333

Gerald Tripoli
PA DER
Solid Waste Specialist
Armbrust Center
R.D. No. 2, Box 603C
Greensburg, Pennsylvania 15601
(412) 925-8115

5.2.2 At the Site

Arnold Colecchia, Manager
Environmental and Safety Services
GenCorp, Incorporated
Chamber Avenue
Jeannette, Pennsylvania 15644
(412) 523-7330

Gregg R. Weida, President
GenCorp, Incorporated
Chamber Avenue
Jeannette, Pennsylvania 15644
(412) 523-7300

William H. Prior, Director
Environmental Affairs
GenCorp, Incorporated
350 Springside Drive
P.O. Box 3545
Akron, Ohio 44309-3545
(216) 668-7075

Site Name: General Corp, Incorporated (DiversiTech)
TDD No.: F3-9010-21

5.2.3 Water Supply Well Information

No home wells were identified during the EPI preliminary assessment.

5.3 Site Observations

- The background HNU reading was 0.2 ppm. Readings above background were recorded at the following locations: the vapor permeation coating unit (350 ppm) and the east ink room (5.4 ppm).
- The radiation mini-alert was set on the X1 position; no readings above background were detected on site.
- Access to the property was generally restricted by an eight-foot chain-link fence topped with barbed wire.
- The site is relatively level, with only a slight slope (15 to 20 degrees) downward, generally toward the south.
- The receiving stream (Brush Creek) runs through the center of the site.
- Storm drains located throughout the site lead to the on-site plant's oil separation reservoir.
- The site entrance and parking lot are located north at Brush Creek.
- Building no. 30 was built over Brush Creek.
- Stained soils were observed in the western portion of the site near the fuel oil tank. The size of the stain was 30 by 3 feet by an unknown depth.
- The site is surrounded by residential properties.
- A new above-ground and underground tank farm was being constructed at the time of the site visit.
- An old brick road was observed in front of building no. 17 at the southern end of the site.
- An area on the southern end of the site was steep and covered with weed and thorn bushes.

PHOTO 14

GENERAL

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

START FILE

BUREAU/PROGRAM: B. W. M.

DIVISION: _____

COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY: 65

PROGRAM: W. M.

CASE NAME: Gen Corp

FILE: R

PERMIT #: PA - 2760